

# The Philanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

GABRIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

We are verily guilty concerning our Father.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

VOLUME I. NO. 2. NEW SERIES.

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1839.

WHOLE NO. 101.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,  
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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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### POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.

"I will hear their cry."—Exodus, 22, 23.  
O thou, that hear'st the broken heart,  
Whose grace is full and free!  
Some drops of healing balm impart  
To those, that cry to thee.

In thee is help; thou hast all power:  
By thee, is mercy given:  
With thee, there is a healing hour,  
When faith ascends to heaven.  
Then thou wilt lend a listening ear,  
And hear the mourner's cry,  
Who comes in humble faith, and pray,  
Thy fullness will supply.

How many in thy youthful bloom,  
Are pining to be free!  
How many aged find the tomb,  
Praying for liberty.

How many suffering groan and sigh!  
How many tears are shed!  
How many send their cries on high  
Still hoping to be heard!

And Oh! shall we be silent, still  
Life's joys shall be crushed!  
"While woman's heart is bleeding still,  
Shall woman's voice be hushed!"

O no! even we, will tell the tale,  
The mournful truth declare,  
Till woman's voice shall cease to wail  
Or we shall cease to hear.

Thou God of love, of power and might!  
Hear on that glorious day,  
When all will with one heart unite  
To do the will of God.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20th, 1837. OLIVIA.

For the Philanthropist.

### Epitaph.

Ma. Editor:  
The following Epitaph taken many years ago from a tombstone in Connecticut, will probably be new to many of your readers. It is sentimental and shows something of the spirit of the times immediately preceding the Revolution. The subject of it by a long course of economy and industry laid up enough to purchase his freedom, soon after which he died.

### THE EPITAPH.

God wills us free,  
Man wills us slaves;  
I will as God wills,  
God's will be done.  
Here lies the body of John Jack,  
A native of Africa  
Who died March, 1773,  
Aged about 60 years.  
Though born in a land of slaves,  
He was born free;  
Though he lived in a land of freedom,  
He lived a slave;  
Till by his honest though stolen labors,  
He acquired the source of slavery,  
Which gave him his freedom,  
Though not long before  
Death, the grand Tyrant,  
Gave him his final emancipation.  
And such was his loving with Kings,  
Through a slave to vice,  
He practiced those virtues,  
Without which  
Kings are but slaves.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### Strictures on Abolitionism.

We crowd out some other matter for the purpose of giving place to Veritas. It will be seen that he disapproves of our doctrines and measures, and offers, if necessary, to "challenge the question in all its ramifications." Here is a challenge for abolitionism. Any one of our friends may answer it, if any choose: other matters now call our attention.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19, 1837.

DEAR SIR:  
For the first time in my life, I address the editor of a newspaper to ask him to give publicity to a candid examination of a subject that is now agitating the whole country; one, too, that elicits something more than abstract notions of what is good and true. I allude to abolitionism; that there are mis-statements and perversions of both sides there can be no doubt; it will be unprofitable to state here, but they may be shown if circumstances should require it. I shall plainly tell you first, the light in which I look upon the matter, and shall wish to be set right if I am mistaken. There is a fearful responsibility resting somewhere; the perpetuation of our free form of government is at stake; we have a "common Constitution, one country, and one destiny." Abolition measures are making inroads upon that "sweet influence" that binds us as one nation, there can be no doubt of it, we see it in every day occurrences; it is written in the blood that was shed at Alton, and speaks with a voice not to be mistaken. There are two parties to this contest, and one of them must give way to the other; the abolitionists cry "man is man" and should not be sold like a beast; their opponents, far outstripping them in numbers and moral worth, point to "the days that tried men's souls" to an instrument that was signed, sealed, and handed down, a compromise that was made before its framers had motives for the discussion of a principle, that was linked with our union and prosperity. They tell them to review their course, and try and do more good without doing so much harm. We admit the laws have been openly violated, by destroying and gagging presses, and preventing the discussion of a subject that has been long ago admitted to be an evil by men-dealers themselves, why then persist in making discontented slaves, and desperate slaveholders, by an unwarrantable interference with property that has the same attractions to them, that horses, lands, money and merchandise, have to

you; if not, why not pour out your filthy lucre, like water, and buy as many men as they will see proper to sell you, and you will free more slaves in that way than you will by gratifying your vanity and self-love a thousand years. Go to the great fountain of TRUTH, you will see, "Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." The religious fanatics, have plastered up a doctrine of faith alone, and some few, who doubt its efficacy, by outrageous and unjust attacks upon others, hope to gain heaven and turn the judgment of a just God from themselves, by plunging headlong into works which have the mere outside semblance of charity. If they must have their refined ideas of piety gratified, let them do like the Missionaries, go to foreign countries and preach their disorganizing doctrines, and they will be martyred much faster than will be done here, without endangering all that is held dear by the opposers of religious and political tyranny throughout the world.

You will see that I have been in some haste; if you do not publish this, hand it to the Editor of the Cincinnati Whig; and if it should be necessary, we will discuss the question in all its ramifications. I feel strong, and will go as far as you to arrive at true and just conclusions.

VERITAS.

#### The Press.—The Cincinnati Whig.

Amidst the darkness which envelops as with a shroud the moral sky of our country, it is consolatory and indicative of the approach of a dawn, destined we trust, to brighten into a glorious day, to witness the condemnation visited on the atrocities of Alton by the respectable portion of the newspaper press. This condemnation, we are glad to perceive, is not confined to the papers of the free States, but is pronounced, with few exceptions that we have seen, by those of the slave States; in a manner so unqualified, manly and generous, as to prove, that they have no sympathy with the murderers of a citizen engaged in the defence and exercise of his rights. What renders these notices the more gratifying, is the fact, that they are more than usually free from those denunciations of abolitionists, with which every editor who has ventured to rebuke similar outrages in times past, has thought it incumbent on him to qualify and dilute his censures. This shows an improved state of feeling, and that there are, even in the slave-holding States thousands of enlightened and magnanimous men, who are not so deeply enamored of their "peculiar institutions," as to see no beauty in institutions securing to every citizen rights surely as sacred and inalienable as those of the slaveholder. Abolitionists assure their fellow-countrymen of the South, that while they are exposing the character and tendency of the legalized system of atrocity which exists amongst them, they do not (as they have been falsely charged with doing) consign them all to one common gulph of infamy. The North and the South are alike polluted with the stain of murder. Over both, oppression and violence have pursued their march, and were one obliged to assign the palm of infamy to the most despicable, to whom should we award it? To the North! for with the rage of an unnatural rivalry she has shed the blood of her sons, and offered the victims as a peace-offering to the stranger; but he rejects it with horror and spurns the accursed gift. We protest that we would not insult the respectable and reflecting portion of Southern men, by comparing them with the insane and infuriated rabble, that in times by-gone have destroyed the property, threatened the lives, and outraged the persons of their fellow-citizens, and who, more recently, have consumed their guilt by shedding their blood. The atrocity exhibited in this race of infamy is unparalleled in history. In their service eagerness to win the approbation of the slaveholders, they were deterred by no crime however flagitious. They have come, and prostrating themselves at their feet, have offered as a propitiation, conscience, honor, the liberties of their country, and our common Constitution. They have been spurned away with contempt and loathing. Like ill trained hounds they have misunderstood the bidding of their masters, and are suffering the deserved smart of the lash. The South turns her back to them and says, "we cannot be seen in such company." What will they do next? We cannot so far disgrace human nature as to suppose them otherwise than deeply sensible of their shameful and voluntary abasement.

There is a paper called the Cincinnati Whig, which, while it professes to discountenance mobism, has always, so far as its little influence reached, done every thing in its power to ferment and encourage those feelings which tend to its production. It has done this by representing abolitionists as incendiaries meditating indiscriminate slaughter, reckless of all the means they employed to accomplish their end, provided it could be accomplished, regardless of the horrors that might accompany its fulfillment; as men who aimed at the overthrow of all the decencies of life, and all the landmarks of intelligence and virtue. It has done this by perverting the outrages that have so deeply dishonored the republic, the perpetrators are called respectable men, receive the honorable appellation of citizens, (just as good citizens as the Editor of the Whig, no doubt,) who are manifesting the virtuous indignation of an insulted community! This man has written labored articles to prove, that it is unconstitutional to discuss slavery, that though the freedom of the press is guaranteed by the law, abolitionists have no right to print. More deeply infamous—of a more crimson dye—is the attempt to show that Mr. Lovejoy is a murderer for endeavoring to defend his property against the assault of an ungenerous and degraded nature, as to endeavor to blacken the character of such a man as Lovejoy—a man whose death was as glorious to himself, as it was disgraceful to his enemies. There was a dignity, an exalted courage, firmness blended with moderation displayed in the conduct of this man, during the catastrophe that produced his death and the event that preceded it, that appeal with irresistible force to every generous mind. These qualities excite no sympathy in the Editor of the Whig, because there is nothing akin to them in his own bosom.

WEST CARLISLE, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1837.

DEAR FRIEND:  
In haste I drop few lines to inform you that we have raised an anti-slavery Society in this place, known by the name of the Lovejoyan Anti-Slavery Society. In a few hours after we heard of the death of our beloved brother, we met for the first time at my residence in this place, to adopt measures for the organization of a society. After reading a chapter in the Bible and prayer by the Rev. Dr. A. Edwards, minister of the Methodist Protestant church, he delivered a short but appropriate lecture, setting forth in a clear and conclusive manner the nature and design of the Society. The house was then called to order, and Dr. Edwards was appointed President, and Daniel D. Lightner, exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church, was appointed Secretary. Resolved, That three be appointed to draft a constitution; viz. Dr. Edwards, D. D. Lightner and myself, to be submitted at our next meeting, for rejection or adoption. According to appointment, this was held on the 7th inst. at the same place, at early candle-light. By this time the turbulent spirit of the opposition was greatly excited. After reading a chapter and prayer, Dr. Edwards was about to commence a lecture in order. Many of the opposition came into the house, and inquiry was made by some two or three of the leaders of the party, whether or no we would debate on the subject; if we would not, they could not wait for our safety, for there were many there in town that were becoming very turbulent.

Our friend must here allow us to abridge a little. If we did not do so in many cases, we should find it impossible to do justice to many of our correspondents, and be compelled to omit a great deal of matter that must be published. Our friend informs us that a constitution was promptly adopted, and the proposition for debate accepted. Dr. Edwards and D. D. Lightner, in behalf of abolitionists, Richard Smith (minister of the M. E. church) and J. Rodgers, against it. We think the latter gentlemen must have been rather hard run for arguments: one of them quoted Ecclesiastes to prove the inferiority of the Negro intellect. After a lively discussion they adjourned, to meet on the 14th, when they held another meeting. The debate was carried on, until the opposition beginning to tire, concluded to terminate the investigation, which was done after some manifestations of disorder. According to the account of our informant, they passed by an overwhelming majority, a resolution to egg the abolitionists, but did not carry their resolution into effect. Gray-headed men, members of churches were to be found, giving their vote in favor of the resolution.

The result was, that the abolitionists were left in peace, several new subscribers were obtained to the Constitution, and the supporters of the egg-resolution are now beginning to deny they had any thing to do with it.—Ed. Phil.

#### Guerney County.—Now Slavery.

At a meeting of sundry citizens of Guerney county, Ohio, held pursuant to previous notice, in the town of Cambridge, on the 23d day of January, 1838, for the purpose of forming and organizing an anti-slavery society.

On motion, John Carey, jr. was called to the Chair, and J. B. Longley appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three persons, to wit, Hamilton Robb, Simon Burr and J. B. Longley, was appointed to draft and prepare a constitution for the regulation and government of this Society, and expressive of the views of this Society on the subject of Slavery; who, after retiring a few minutes, reported the following, which was adopted.

Article 1st, This Society shall be called the Guerney County Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be auxiliary to the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society.

2d, The object of this Society is the entire abolition of Slavery in the United States. While it admits that each State in which slavery exists has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in that State, it shall aim to convince all our fellow-citizens by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that slave-holding is a heinous crime in the sight of God; and that the duty, safety, and best interests of all concerned, require its immediate abandonment without expiation. The Society will also use her joint influence with others in a constitutional manner to prevail on the Congress of the United States to put an end to the domestic slave-trade, and to abolish slavery in all those portions of our common country, which are under its jurisdiction, especially in the District of Columbia, and likewise to prevent the extension of it to any state which may hereafter be admitted to the Union.

3d, This Society shall aim to elevate the character of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice; that this they may have an equal opportunity with the whites in rising to intellectual eminence and civil and religious freedom; but the Society will never in any way countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by a resort to physical force.

4th, Any person consenting to the principles of this Constitution, and who contributes to the funds of the Society, and is not a slaveholder, may be a member of this Society, and shall be entitled to vote at its meetings.

5th, The officers of this Society to be elected annually by the members thereof, and to consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, which said board of officers have all the powers of an executive committee, and a majority constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.

6th, The Society has the power at any regular meeting, by a majority of the votes of the members present, to enact any by-law for the future government of the Society, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution; and order the same to be recorded.

The Constitution was then laid upon the table for signatures, and received the signature of every person present with some two or three exceptions.

After which, the Society proceeded to the election of its officers, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, Hamilton Robb, President, Peter B. Sarchett and J. B. Longley, Vice Presidents, Moses Sarchett, Recording Secretary, Charles J. Albright, Corresponding Secretary, and Robert T. Allison, Treasurer. The following Resolutions were then submitted and universally adopted.

1. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be voted to all such of the Ohio delegation in the Congress of the United States, as opposed the late gag-law, or pro-slavery Resolution presented by Mr. Patton, of Virginia, to the representatives of the American People, as a peace-offering to the North; and particularly to the Hon. J. ALEXANDER, the representative from this Congressional district.

2. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be voted to all the members of Congress, whether from the North, the South, the East or the West, who opposed said Resolution; and particularly to the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for the independent, frank and bold stand which he has assumed and taken in the councils of our nation, in favor of Constitutional Liberty.

3. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolutions, duly signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be by the Secretary severally forwarded to the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and the Hon. J. ALEXANDER, at Washington City.

4. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Editor of the Philanthropist, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Editor of the Belmont Chronicle, at St. Clairsville, Ohio, for publication. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN CAREY, Jr., Chairman.  
J. B. LONGLEY, Secretary.

"Of slave-holding members, no one, except Mr. Milligan from Delaware, voted against the Resolution, 28 of them, we think, refused to vote at all.—Ed. Phil.

#### An Explanation.

We very cheerfully publish the following extract from a letter, from a worthy and zealous friend. Far be it from us, to do the abolitionists of Ohio any injustice; and such too, would be the exclamation of Mr. Birney. If his letter were a means of conveying injurious impressions, we trust the following communication will correct them. Our friend's comments on the receipts, &c., we omit. The inaccuracy was owing to a failure in receiving information.—Ed. Phil.

Putnam January 1, 1838.

#### FRIEND BAILEY:

I have just received the Philanthropist of Dec. 26, and I must confess that my feelings were wounded by the injustice done the abolitionists of Ohio, by the publication of Mr. Birney's letter, without any explanatory notes by yourself; for thereby those unacquainted with the facts, will be led into a mistake, and a handle given to the enemies of the cause to exult in the want of interest in those who make great professions. I readily exonerate Mr. Birney and yourself, from any intentional injustice, but negligence sometimes produces worse effects than open hostility.

Mr. Birney, after making some calculations as to the amount which they ought to raise, now their numbers are greatly increased, (to which I have nothing to object,) goes on to say, "But what do they raise in Ohio? Almost nothing considering the wealth and means of abolitionists." And then, speaking of the exertions of the American A. S. Society in this State, speaks of the three thousand dollars pledged last year, "The year before last, Ohio paid scarcely any part of her pledge of \$3000. At the last anniversary what had not been redeemed was wiped off, and she is now staggering under a pledge of the same amount this year," leaving to be inferred that Ohio had paid no more. Now, Sir, what are the facts? Year before last at Granville \$4500 was pledged to the State Society, without any formal pledge to the American A. S. Society, but our delegates thought best to make a pledge of three thousand dollars; which, in consequence of the unpopularity of the cause, and the destruction of the Press, they were unable to pay, as the money was needed to re-establish the press. Last April, at Mount Pleasant, all the balances due on the pledges, were redeemed; and a new one taken up of about \$6000, from a minority of the societies now in the State, and a resolution passed instructing the Executive Committee to redeem the pledge made to the American A. S. S. the year before, as soon as possible; and another, authorizing them to make a new pledge, not exceeding \$2000, "from any moneys in their hands, after paying the present pledge." Now, Sir, we have no right to assume, that any part of this pledge will fail to be redeemed during the current year; and these amounts have been and will be collected from the minority of the societies then in the State, and a few individuals then present; exclusive of moneys raised to supply their own neighborhoods with anti-slavery publications, and other current expenses, as well as the subscriptions to the Philanthropist, and other anti-slavery papers; and besides all the moneys raised to support colored schools. I know not what others have done, but I think it unjust to those societies who made and redeemed pledges, to have any publication come through your hands that can be construed, as I fear Mr. Birney's letter will be, by those unacquainted with the facts, I have no disposition to accuse you or Mr. Birney with making any intentional statement, calculated to do injury to the cause. You have given too much evidence to the contrary. But this is the tendency of Mr. B.'s letter as it now stands: to you and those acquainted with the facts it is plain enough.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY.

From the Evening Post.

Power of Congress over the District of Columbia.

No. 1.  
A civilized community presupposes a government of law. If that government be a republic, its citizens are the sole sources, as well as the subjects of its power. Its constitution is their bill of directions to their own agents—a grant authorizing the exercise of certain powers, and prohibiting that of others. In the constitution of the United States, whatever may be obscure, the clause granting power to Congress over the Federal District may well defy misconstruction.—Art. I, sec. 8, clause 17: "The Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district." Congress may make laws "in all cases," not of kinds, not all laws whatsoever, but laws "in all cases whatsoever." The grant respects the subjects of legislation, not the moral nature of laws. In respect to the former, the power of Congress is unlimited; in respect to the latter, though not constitutionally limited, it is, in common with the law-making power, every where, morally limited. No legislature can authorize murder, or make honest penal, or virtue a crime, or exact impositions, or pass ex-post-facto laws in criminal cases. In these and similar respects, the power of Congress is held in check by immutable principles, existing in the nature of things, not imposed by the Constitution, but presupposed and assumed by it. Legislative power every where is bounded by these limits, whether restrained by the Constitution or not. The power of Congress over the District is restricted only by those principles that limit ordinary legislation, and in many respects has still wider scope.

In common with the legislatures of the states, Congress cannot suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, or pass a bill of attainder, or abridge the freedom of speech and of the press, or invade the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, or pass a law respecting an establishment of religion. These are general limitations. Congress cannot do these things anywhere. The exact import, therefore, of the clause "in all cases whatsoever," is, on all subjects within the appropriate sphere of legislation. Some legislatures are restrained by con-

stitutions from the exercise of powers strictly within the sphere of just legislation. Congressional power over the District has no such restraint. It traverses the whole field of legitimate legislation. All the power of any legislature within its own jurisdiction, Congress holds over the District of Columbia.

It has been objected, that the clause in question respects merely police regulation, and that its sole design was to enable Congress to protect itself against mobs. But if the convention that framed the constitution aimed to provide for a single case only, why did they vote for "all cases whatsoever?" Besides, this clause was opposed in many of the state conventions, because the grant of power was not restricted to police regulations, but extended to "all cases whatsoever." In the Virginia convention, George Mason, the father of the Virginia constitution, Patrick Henry, Mr. Grayson, and others, assailed it on that ground. Mr. Mason said, "this clause gives an unlimited authority in every possible case within the district. He would willingly give to them exclusive power as far as respected the police and good government of the place, but he would give them no more." Mr. Grayson severely censured the convention for making so large a grant of power, and declared that the Continental Congress believed that control over the police was all that was necessary, and said, "They never had an idea of exclusive legislation in all cases." Patrick Henry said—

"Shall we be told when to grant such illimitable authority, that it never will be exercised? Is it consistent with any principle of prudence or good policy, to grant unlimited, unbounded authority?" Mr. Madison said in reply, "I did conceive that the clause under consideration was one of those parts which would speak its own praise. I cannot comprehend that the power of legislation over a small district will involve the dangers which he apprehends." Governor Randolph said, "the wisdom of the convention is manifest in granting to Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the place of their session." (See Debates in the Virginia Convention, p. 320.) In the 43d number of the "Federalist," Mr. Madison says, "The indispensable necessity of complete authority at the seat of government carries its own evidence with it. The former part of the clause, 'Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation,' gives the power of sole jurisdiction, and the latter part, 'in all cases whatsoever,' defines the extent of it. Since, then, Congress is the sole legislator, and since its power is limited only by those checks which are common to all legislatures, it follows, that what the law-making power is intrinsically competent to do any where, Congress is competent to do in the District of Columbia.

The question next to be argued is this,—Is the law-making power competent to abolish slavery, or not prevented by constitutional restrictions,—or, is the abolition of slavery within the appropriate sphere of legislation? In every government absolute sovereignty exists somewhere. In the United States it exists primarily with the people, and ultimate sovereignty always exists with them. In each of the states, the legislature possesses a representative sovereignty, delegated by the people through the Constitution—the people thus committing to the legislature a portion of their sovereignty, and specifying, in their constitution, the amount of grant. That the people in any state where slavery exists, have the power to abolish it, none will deny. If the legislature do not possess the power, it is because the people have reserved it to themselves. If they had lodged with the legislature "power to exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever," they would have parted with their entire sovereignty over the legislation of the state, and so far forth the legislature would have become the people, clothed with all their functions, and as such competent, during the continuance of the grant, to do all that the people might have done before the surrender of all their power; consequently they would have the power to abolish slavery. The sovereignty of the district of Columbia exists somewhere. Where is it lodged? With the citizens of the district? They have no legislature, no representation in Congress, and no political power whatever. With Maryland and Virginia? They have surrendered to the United States their "full and absolute right and entire sovereignty," and the people of the United States have committed to Congress, by the constitution, the power to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district."

Thus the sovereignty of the district of Columbia is shown to reside solely in the Congress of the United States; and since the power of the people of a state to abolish slavery results from their possessing entire sovereignty within the state, so the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the district, follows legitimately from its entire sovereignty within the district. If it be objected that Congress can have no more power over the district than was held by the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, we ask what clause in the constitution graduates the power of Congress by the standard of a state legislature? Was the United States constitution worked into its present shape under the measuring line and square of Virginia and Maryland? and is its power to be levelled down until it can run in the grooves of state legislation? This is a deal of prating about Congressional power, as though Congress were indebted to Maryland and Virginia for it. The powers of those states, whether few or many, prodigies or nullities, have nothing to do with the question. As well thrust in the powers of the Grand Kama to join issue upon, or twist papal bulls into constitutional tethers with which to curb congressional action.—The constitution of the United States gives to Congress power, and takes it away, and it alone. The states of Maryland and Virginia adopted the constitution before they ceded the territory of the district; and by their acts of cession they abdicated their sovereignty over the district, to make room for a session of territory by states, and its acceptance by Congress furnished a sphere for its exercise.

#### WYTHE.

From the Friend of Man.

The After-piece.

If any thing were wanting to make the FABLE of slaveholding benevolence, and piety, appear more ridiculous than it did in the letter of Carter Braxton, in our last week's paper, the deficiency is supplied in the letter of Mr. Gilmer below, when considered in connection with the letter of Mr. Braxton. Poor Mr. Gilmer what will he say when he sees this.

For the Friend of Man.  
Mr. Goodell will please publish the following correspondence:—

LETTER FROM REV. D. R. GILMER TO CARTER BRAXTON.

Gerrit Smith Esq.

Sir,—As the political papers almost throughout the state of Ohio are boasting that "the Rev. D. R. Gilmer has been defeated in his attempts to justify American slavery," by Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro, N. Y., I wish to prove that this is not the fact. I made a proposition to you, to which you have literally and finally acceded. And as your sympathies for "the poor crushed slave" are practically operated upon, you will not, I feel confident, shrink from another proposition which I am about to make, to enable me to fulfill my promise and obtain for you Mr. Braxton's slaves. Although I shall be under the necessity of relinquishing my ministerial labors for six weeks, and of losing 60 dollars, (which seems unreasonable) yet I am willing to bear this loss for the purpose of complying with my proposal to you. It will be necessary for me to go to Virginia in order to wind up this matter with Mr. Braxton, and to obtain his slaves for you. If, therefore, you will send me one hundred dollars, to pay for my fare, I will immediately go to Virginia and bring the slaves with me to Peterboro, your residence. The charges for their transportation shall be no more than their real cost.

I make this request of you, because, first, I feel unable and unwilling to go upon "a warfare at my own expense," perfectly disinterested. Second—Mr. Braxton would be unwilling to send his infant slaves with a perfect stranger. How would he know but that the individual under whose protection he had committed helpless babes, would not prove to be a slave stealer? Third—He must know the man to whom he commits a number of infant blacks. Fourth—It is necessary, that some one should go for them. Mr. Smith, upon whose "great philanthropy and benevolence" the political papers in this matter pour so lavishly their encomiums, would not, of course, have a number of little babes shipped off without a protector. I consider, sir, that it is your imperative duty to bear my expenses to and from Virginia, to settle this contract, and likewise, as a Christian gentleman and philanthropist," as the "Herald and Gazette" pronounced you to be last week, to pay for the loss of my time.

The editors of the Cleveland paper (political) have most grossly misrepresented this affair, and I wish to have it rectified. You speak in your letter of your desire to have each of the slaves provided with a comfortable suit of clothes for the winter. Most cheerfully, sir, will I attend likewise to this provision, if you will afford the means. Any thing that I can do to help in this cause, shall very willingly be done. I await your answer, and am ready at any moment to go to Virginia, when I receive money to bear my expenses. Without delay, please to answer this letter. I have now three slaves for you. Are you willing to receive them?

Yours respectfully,

D. R. GILMER.

The publication of this letter is entirely at your option. I would suggest to you, however, that, perhaps, you had better publish it. Please direct to Elyria, Lorain co., Ohio. Should you please, you can select any other individual beside myself, acquainted with Mr. B., to negotiate this business. I cannot close this letter without again expressing my decided and instinctive abhorrence of the system of slavery. I have already sacrificed, by my zeal in inquiring for truth on this subject, the tender regards of some of my nearest relatives, who are slaveholders, who accuse me of being an abolitionist, and opposed to the interests of the South. I am determined to be governed by truth, and am prepared to-day to become an abolitionist, if my duty demands it of me, although all my slaveholding friends would disown me. Yet I can not consider it as my duty to embrace the principles and sentiments, and above all, the ultimate spiritual or moral consequences of the "instant abolition" of southern slavery. This "southern slavery" was at first, I admit, a "heaven-daring sin;" but, are the present generation accountable for the sin of their fathers? God says, in Ezekiel xxviii., "the son shall not bear the iniquity of the father." The evils which have been generated upon us by the curse of slavery, in their physical and moral effects, are certainly not attributable to us. What had we, who were unborn, to do with the introduction of slavery into Virginia and the southern states? The sin rests not upon us, but upon those men who winked at it. The slave-trade was first introduced into the world in 1482 by a Portuguese, named Anthony Gonzalez. His example was followed by Hawkins, whose wicked voyage was patronized by the Queen of England (Elizabeth). The slave-trade soon became such a source of gain, that the lords of the Parliament of England gave it their approbation and sanction. Virginia being then under the government of England, slavery was forced upon it in the year 1620. This course having been introduced into Virginia, was soon enacted in the other states, and thus slavery was forcibly established in our land, without any voluntary choice of the people, by the legislative judicature of the kingdom to which the people were subjects. Under these circumstances, then, are not the dreadful and abhorrent denunciations against the slaveholders of the south, who have inherited from their progenitors their slaves, under existing conditions, unjust and unchristian-like? I did not intend to extend my P.S. to this length, but my feelings and judgment have constrained me to make these remarks.

REPLY OF CARTER BRAXTON TO THE ABOVE LETTER.

Rev. D. R. Gilmer.

Sir,—Your letter, without date, (your former was without signature,) came to hand last evening. I this day met, in the "New York American," with a letter from "Carter Braxton," which gives a new, and to yourself, doubtless, a very unexpected turn to the matter between us. As I am not acquainted with either of you, it does not become me to judge which of you has the bad memory in this case. But on which ever side the fault is, it is certainly to be regretted, for the sake of the reputation of both of you, that there should be so wide a difference between Mr. Braxton's and your recollections on the subject of your agency to dispose of his slaves. And it must be especially trying to your own sensibilities to find that, after you have informed the public of your ample powers to negotiate a transfer of Mr. Braxton's slaves, "this very disinterested, pious man," as

\* This is the letter from Carter Braxton to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, which was published in our paper of the 10th inst.



you call your friend, publicly and utterly denies having clothed you with such, or the least of such powers. The appearance of Mr. Braxton's letter, of course, terminates our correspondence. It is probable that you will be much occupied for some time to come in exchanging letters of explanation, &c., with him. Please say to him, in one of them, that notwithstanding he throws me into the same class with the "assassin" and the "viper," my heart is full of kindness towards him, as towards my poor brother and sister whom he refuses to liberate from the slaveholder's iron grasp.

Your, &c., GERRIT SMITH.

#### MEETING.

of the Friends of Order, Liberty, and Law.

A meeting of the Georgia County Anti-Slavery Society, was held at the Presbyterian meeting-house, in Painesville, on the 8th of December, at 1 o'clock, P.M., in consequence of the murder of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy. The president, J. H. Paine, took the chair, and called the meeting to order. The Hon. Storm Ross, on invitation, took a seat with the president, as did the Reverend Mr. Betts, of the Methodist church. Elder Hartwell offered an impressive prayer to our common Father, who has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, invoking his aid and counsel in our struggle for our inalienable rights. The declaration of sentiments of Mr. E. P. Lovejoy was read by the Rev. Mr. Saunders, after which the following resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of a very large meeting:

**Resolved**—That the principles embodied in the declaration of sentiments of the late Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, commend themselves to our hearts and consciences, and are worthy of the adoption of every member of the human family.

The President then addressed the meeting, and defended the character and memory of Mr. Lovejoy from the imputations of the pro-slavery press, and pointed out the dangers that attend the liberties of the country from the spirit of slavery. The Rev. Carlos Smith followed in a very candid and forcible speech, showing from the demands that the South have made upon the free states, to suppress the liberty of the press, of speech and the right of petition, that she entertained hostile designs against the liberties of the non-slaveholding states; and 2d, that the mobs, and violence, and murders perpetrated in these states, at the bidding of slavery, show a great amount of pro-slavery feeling in the non-slaveholding states. In conclusion, he urged to new diligence in defence of our rights and liberties. The following resolutions were then presented and adopted by a united vote of the society. The meeting was well attended. Many who do not belong to the society were present, and gave a most respectful attention. The choir of singers performed several pieces with great effect upon the audience. The meeting was then closed, and all seemed to go away well satisfied that it had been an all profitable one.

**Resolved**, 1st, That only those editors and proprietors of presses are safely intrusted with the important business of helping to form the public mind, who fearlessly denounce and reprobate popular violence, and all else that threatens in the least degree to infringe upon the great right, guaranteed by all our constitutions, of freedom of speech and of the press.

2d, That all our patronage should be withdrawn from, and our deepest pity engaged for, those editors and proprietors of presses, who, through fear of a stint in bread or favor, are afraid to call it *arrogant*, when a mob deliberately and openly fire a building, for the avowed purpose of destroying thirty or forty citizens assembled within to defend their inalienable constitutional rights; and to call it *murder*, when the rioters deliberately shoot them down.

3d, That those editors are traitors to the sacred cause of human freedom, who, through hatred of abolitionists, or desire to pander for this hatred in their patrons, charge the guilt of riots and popular violence, not upon the actors, but upon those whose defence and exercise of their dearest, most invaluable rights, have been the innocent occasion of such riots.

4th, That the murdered Lovejoy fell a martyr in the sacred cause of human liberty, because he yielded his life for the maintenance of the dearest rights of an American citizen, the right freely to speak and otherwise to publish his own opinions.

5th, That it is a sin against reason, religion, and American freedom, to charge the guilt of his death upon himself, unless it can be shown that he ought to hold our most important rights and privileges at the discretion of a mob; and that the exercise of them when the mob forbids, throws upon us the guilt of the outrages with which the mob may see fit, in their sovereign pleasure, to punish us.

6th, That to charge him even with *imprudence*, reflects the deepest, most indelible disgrace upon the citizens of Alton, inasmuch as it reveals a state of society there so nearly allied to lawless barbarism, that it is dangerous for a citizen to exercise his dearest, most important rights.

7th, That the blood of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy was offered a sacrifice before the shrine of American slavery.

8th, That this horrid sacrifice demands of every American citizen at once to choose between the absolute reign, in this land, of the spirit of slavery and the reign of the spirit of liberty.

9th, That the dominion of liberty, free and safe, can only be established by the annihilation of slavery.

10th, That therefore, every American citizen, every lover of God and man, is called upon to array himself as the irreconcilable enemy of slavery, and to lend his influence to the success of those moral means, by which alone abolitionists would accomplish its extermination.

11th, That the self-denial and unconquerable determination of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, to maintain at any cost, the freedom of the press, the palladium of all our liberties, command our highest admiration, and we will rank him with the benefactors of our country; and that we deeply sympathize with the inexpressible grief of the widow of this martyr.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Silas Peepoon:

12th, That while the horrid murder of the late murdered Lovejoy, for nobly defending the freedom of the press and the rights of man, should arouse every friend of liberty in these free states to bolder and more zealous and united efforts to protect and defend our own personal rights; it should also affectingly remind us that two millions and a half of our colored brothers and sisters are now helpless and ignorant, actually within the grasp of the monster slavery, and are really feeling his relentless cruelty, and should awaken in all our breasts a deeper and warmer and more uniform sympathy for their sufferings, and more patient self-denying and active exertions for their speedy release.

JAMES H. PAINE, President.

SETH MARSHALL, Jr., Secretary.

**Anti-Slavery Convention.**

The first annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the borough of Harrisburg, on Monday, the 10th of January, 1835, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

(An informal meeting of the delegates will be held, at the same place, on the previous afternoon—the 9th inst.)

All the Anti-Slavery Societies throughout the State, are earnestly requested to appoint, immediately, large and efficient delegations, to attend the anniversary; and in those sections of the State where societies have not been formed, it is also requested that exertions be made to form associations among the friends of the cause, to be represented in the Convention by such delegates as they may be disposed to appoint for the purpose.

#### POLITICAL.

##### TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

###### SECOND SESSION.

###### Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions.

In Senate, Jan. 3.

Mr. CALHOUN then brought forward his resolutions touching the subject of Slavery, preceding them with some few remarks in their defence, vindicating his motives and the general character of the resolutions.

Mr. MORRIS asked for a division of the question. He wished to submit his resolutions as an amendment, one by one, to the resolutions presented by Mr. Calhoun. He said he regretted to hear the Senator from S. Carolina speak of *Southern Rights* as a distinct thing. As a Western man he knew nothing of Western Rights. He knew of no sectional divisions in our government. The States were one great whole and admitted of no division. There was no such division in our government, none whatever. He was as much of a State Rights man as Mr. Calhoun, but he differed from him altogether as to State Rights. Did Mr. Calhoun mean to say that a question could not be discussed, having reference to an institution in another State? Did he mean that an Ohio man could not discuss the merits of an abstract question? That an Ohio press could not write about Slavery? That writing was intermeddling? That mere speaking was intermeddling? That I interfered with Southern Rights because I chose to discuss the merits of any class of institutions? Mr. Morris said he considered Mr. Calhoun's resolutions an attack upon the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech. He considered that Congress had no right to act upon them, and that to pass them would be a direct attack upon the dearest rights given by God to man. The alien and seditious law was a sheet of white paper, compared with the principles embodied in the resolutions. The Vermont resolutions were far better and more worthy of adoption, and his own resolutions he considered far less dangerous. Without further discussion a vote was taken on the first resolution, which was adopted by yeas and nays, 32 to 19. The following is the first resolution as adopted:

**Resolved**, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally as free, independent and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

The second resolution was then brought up for discussion, and on motion of Mr. PRESTON the words "an assumption of superiority" were struck out. Mr. MORRIS moved an amendment, which Mr. PRESTON amended by moving to strike out "moral, political, and religious."

Mr. CALHOUN opposed this strenuously, and he hoped the Senate would not strike out. He considered the resolution milk and water without it. The words proposed to be stricken out were the gist of the whole matter.

Mr. PRESTON said he moved his amendment to the amendment, only on the ground that the amendment from the Ohio Senator was to be adopted.

Mr. BUCHANAN seconded the amendment and hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. MORRIS followed against the resolution in favor of the amendment, and yet argued that if the amendment was adopted the resolution was powerless, and the abolitionists would laugh it to scorn. Still, as he opposed the resolution, he was for weakening it as much as possible.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, made some unimportant remarks in regard to his colleague, and the State of Ohio. He was willing to make himself amenable to his constituents for his votes.

Mr. YOUNG, of Illinois, was in favor of the resolution as it was.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said the resolutions were a double aspect. So far as they were intended as a protection to Southern Rights, he was in favor of them. But the resolutions embodied principles wholly hostile to the character of our Government. The resolutions, he said, every one of them, embodied the real unmitigated spirit of Nullification, of South Carolina. Nullification too, in its worst form. The resolutions throughout contained principles at war with our Government, and he should therefore oppose them.

Mr. LUMPKIN, of Georgia, followed, and said that although he was a Union man, he went strongly with the South upon this question. There was no division in the South upon this subject—none whatever—they were as one man. He regretted that the Government had no power to check the spread of Abolition, and wished that such power was granted them. He had no objections to men's expressing their opinions, but if the Abolitionists went to Georgia, they would be caught.

Mr. CALHOUN replied, and said his resolutions had no reference whatever to Nullification, and went into an argument in favor of his resolutions and in defense of his State Rights notions. He saw no danger from the adoption of his resolutions, and he thought he acted the part of the true lover of the Union when he brought them forward. Persons, he said, had misrepresented him upon this point.

Mr. BAYARD explained, and continued to argue the point that the resolutions were of the Nullification order, and he thought there was danger in adopting them.

The Senate, by yeas and nays, 31 to 14, refused to strike out the words above named, "moral, political, and religious."

Mr. WATSON suggested an amendment which was accepted by Mr. Calhoun.

The question was about to be taken on the resolution as reported, when Mr. BAYARD continued his objections in opposition to the resolution, and was answered by Mr. Calhoun. Here a personal conversation of a party character, was kept up for a few moments between Mr. BAYARD and Mr. WATSON.

Mr. WEBSTER next took the floor, and pointed out his objections to the resolutions. He entered into a logical but brief discussion of the constitutional relationship between the General Government and the States of the Union. His remarks were directed in reply to Mr. Calhoun's, which he took up one by one as made in reply to Mr. Bayard. Although late in the day, the Senate Chamber was crowded, and every one seemed to listen with intense attention. The remarks made to-day were the first made during the present session by Mr. Webster.

Mr. CALHOUN replied, and a brief and interesting conversation was kept up between the two Senators. Mr. Webster rejoined.

P. 8.—A quarter to 5 P. M. The second resolution has just passed—yeas 31, nays 9.

**January 4.**

The third resolution of Mr. CALHOUN, came up for consideration. The Senate chamber was again crowded, and the House presented a beggarly account of floor boxes. Galleries, doorways, lobby, and floor of the Senate, all were thronged to overflowing.

The third resolution was read, and an amendment proposed by Mr. NORVELL, of Michigan, who advocated the striking out of the last clause of the resolution which says—"instead of strengthening and upholding them as it is in duty bound."

Mr. NORVELL advocated his amendment upon the ground that the clause expressed fears in regard to the Union, and powers in regard to the relationship of the General Government and the States which it was unwise and improper to en-

body in the form of a resolution before the Senate.

Mr. CALHOUN hoped the amendment would not be adopted, and gave his reasons at length for opposing it.

Mr. NORVELL persisted in his amendment. A debate followed between Messrs. PRESTON and Calhoun as to the merits of the third resolution and "domestic institutions" of the South.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, followed with an amendment to the third resolution of Mr. CALHOUN.

The amendment was embodied in the form of a proviso, which proviso contained the first clause of the Declaration of Independence—the remark that "the Union must be preserved"—and the remark of Jefferson in relation to the law, that "error of opinion ceased to be dangerous when reason was left free to combat it."

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, brought forth another amendment similar to the one offered by Mr. SMITH, of Indiana. His proviso said that the resolutions were not to be construed into an attack on the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech.

Mr. MORRIS replied severely to his colleague, who preceded his amendment with some few remarks in regard to the resolutions. Mr. MORRIS opposed the resolutions with great vehemence, and defended the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press and the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances.

Mr. YOUNG, of Illinois, said he was surprised to hear Senators from the South say "hands off." He thought that the strength of the abolitionists was so great, so extensive and so much upon the increase, that the South blinded itself by refusing to listen to the grievances before her. In his opinion the South could not protect itself without the protection of the General Government, and he was therefore surprised that any man should advocate such opinions.

Mr. PRESTON replied. He thanked the gentleman for his sympathy for the South. He wanted none of it—if he thought the South was not able to take care of itself. The South was abundantly able to protect itself. She wanted no interference, nothing but constitutional protection. She still cried, "hands off, hands off, hands off," to all—the States, to the General Government beyond her defined constitutional powers of protection. She complained of interference and wanted none of it. The laws upon this subject were many and highly penal, and Mr. PRESTON would say that in spite of the United States' laws, if any man interfered with Slavery in South Carolina would hang him upon the strength of her laws.

The debate was continued up to nearly four o'clock.

Mr. WALL of New Jersey, made a strong speech in opposition to the resolutions, and in favor of the amendment of Mr. SMITH. He was opposed to the whole discussion and the groundwork of the whole discussion, because it was a subject Congress had no right to handle.

Mr. BUCHANAN followed, and said that he should move an amendment. The Senate was in bad temper, and he hoped Senators would be better natured to-morrow.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Mr. Calhoun is destined to be the victim of inconsistencies. It is well that he is gifted with a singular power of sophistry. His acts, except when he is, himself, left to explain them, are, to our view, almost like the vagaries of a mad man.

It is scarcely a week since, in his place in the Senate, he avowed himself opposed to every kind of discussion upon the subject of slavery. He would hear nothing—allow of no reference, no printing, no report upon any petition or other document that had any allusion to domestic slavery. He threatened a dissolution of the Union whenever it was mentioned. He derided the idea of a calm, dispassionate report upon the subject, and considered it fraught with untold dangers. And yet what is now his own "position"? He has introduced into the Senate a string of resolutions, calculated, and no doubt, deliberately designed, to bring up the whole question of slavery, with all its collateral, abolition in the District of Columbia, the abstract right to hold slaves, and every other phase in which it can be regarded. What must be the result? The door of discussion once opened, who shall stop its progress? Who shall prevent Mr. Swift, and other gentlemen from the north, from giving those to their tongues, after Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Preston, and the other Southern Senators shall have had their say? Day after day the discussion must become warmer and warmer. Mr. C's ultraism on the one hand will bring out the ultraism of the North on the other. One extravagance will beget another. The Northern members will be denounced as abolitionists, the Southern as slaveholders tyrants—until, at length, when the cool, deliberate conspirator, who has provoked the storm, shall find it at its height he will seize upon some moment propitious to his designs, and call upon his Southern confederates to abandon the Senate Chamber—it may be, with the intent of declaring the Union dissolved.

We may do Mr. Calhoun injustice—but we find it impossible to resist the conviction that the whole aim of his attempts at agitation is to bring about a dissolution of the Union. With this view he has been, for some time, endeavoring to poison and sophisticate the public mind in the South with the idea, altogether visionary and unreal, that the people of the North are bent upon the accomplishment of some object inimical to the security of their property in their slaves. With a subtlety which it is difficult to repel, he has impressed this idea upon the South, and he now comes forward, in the Senate, with propositions in the discussion of which he hopes to find corroboration for his opinions. We trust that no encouragement will be given to his views—that the moderate men, both of the South and the North, will extinguish the firebrand, at once, and thus stifle another of the disorganizing projects of his prolific brain.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

"Agitation."

It appears to us, of the Middle Ground, that there are certain fanatics and politicians in each extreme of the Union, who think they can make something out of the excitement consequent upon the agitation of the abolition question. The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing under date of the 21st ult. uses this language:

"What measures shall we adopt? We must in the first place, have a Southern Convention—must demand new guarantees under the Constitution, or dissolve the Union." This is the language of a correspondent of Mr. Calhoun's leading organ in South Carolina—a paper which has suddenly ceased its opposition to the Royalist and Spoils Party of Martin Van Buren, and as suddenly opened its batteries on Henry Clay—hunting among the misty records of the past, for matter with which to feed the flame of excitement which it strives to get up in the South, against him. This, in fact, is very nearly the language of Mr. Calhoun, himself, in the Senate Chamber, when he talks about "letting the North go"—(see where?) and alludes in familiar phrase to that greatest of public calamities, a dissolution of the Union.

But is it, we ask, the language of Patriotism? "New guarantees under the Constitution." We believe that the Constitution as it is, is sufficient for justice, and security in all our rights and institutions, if faithfully adhered to. We go for a faithful adherence to the obligations of this wise and salutary and necessary compact of sovereign States, and would seek to secure such adherence

by all honorable means that are at once lawful and expedient. But we esteem as neither lawful nor expedient—come from what quarter it may—the threat of a "dissolution of the Union." Such "alternatives," thus lightly suggested, cannot work for the purity of any section of the country, and must red in some degree to weaken the "bond of Union" among the States. They must tend, though slowly degrees, to sap the foundations of that Coteradery, which, under all circumstances of adverse fortune, is the surest guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the whole Union.

John Quincy Adams.

The following letter from this fearless, undaunted, and most able advocate of human rights, will be found exceedingly interesting to our readers. We shall insert the communication of E. Nichols, to which he alludes, next week. Ed. Nat. Enr.

Washington, 29th Dec., 1837.

MY RESPECTED FRIEND:

Conformably to the request of Eli Nichols, the writer of the enclosed letter, I enclose it to you. With him I have no the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, and know nothing of him beyond what knowledge his letter itself gives. He did not know when he wrote, but you know, with what vehemence I was called to order, and with what peremptory authority I was silenced, and commanded to take my seat, for daring to pronounce the name of *Lovejoy* and the word *murder* in the House of Representatives of the United States. You know these are things about which we are not permitted to speak in that Temple of American Union, and you can judge what prospect of success there can be for petitions to the assembly dare sitting, for any measure of redress, or even for any note of reprobation, to brand with infamy that outrage upon human rights, and that indelible stain upon the justice of the land.

You have also seen, my friend, that the majority of his same House have resolved, that although they will receive petitions relating to slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and to the traffic in Slaves, they will not read, print, or refer them, or have any action upon them whatever.

Of such petitions I have presented hundreds, signed by thousands and tens of thousands of names, and I have yet more on hand to present. With many of these petitions, I have received letters committing them to my charge, with expressions of kindness and of confidence, and of hallowed zeal for the cause of liberty, to which no heart, that has not transformed itself to marble, could fail to respond. I have often longed to read those letters to the House; but I knew it would be in vain for me to ask their permission; I request you, therefore, to publish this letter, that, if possible, all the petitioners may know that I have faithfully discharged the trust which they have reposed in me, and that I will carry with me to another world the memory of their petitions, and of the letters committing them to my fidelity, as pleas to the mercy of Omnipotence, for the pardon of their sins and of mine.

But I am now engaged in another and a kindred cause. The President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress, has, if not specially recommended, at least instigated them, to measures of hostility against the neighboring nation of Mexico; and that part of his message has already been referred to a committee, seven out of nine of whose members—if not expressly selected for their concurrence with the views and wishes of the President upon this subject—are under influences stimulating them to a war with Mexico, which I believe they are not able to resist. I am, therefore, under strong apprehension that the majority of this committee will report opinions giving countenance to those which the President has avowed, in his message to Congress, to the nation, and to the world.

In this emergency, I received a petition signed by certain members of a Peace Society in New York, and others, praying for the preservation of peace with Mexico, and for other measures to promote perpetual and universal peace, which I was requested to present.

I did so, and moved its reference to a select committee, with instructions to read, consider, and report thereon. The chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations moved its reference to that committee, knowing that upon this question the majority of the House would vote with him. I then moved the same instructions to that committee which I had proposed to be given to the Select Committee, which I had first requested. This he inflexibly resisted, and a majority of the House sustained him in refusing to instruct the Committee, even to report upon the petitions which are for PEACE.

You will see, in the National Intelligencer, the Report of the debate begun, but not yet terminated, upon this all important question of Peace or War with Mexico. I have deemed it my indispensable duty to seize the first possible occasion, to manifest my opposition to this war, and my profound and conscientious disapprobation of all that part of the President's message relating to it. The Report of the Secretary of State on our relations with Mexico, is, in my judgment, still more execrable. Profoundly convinced that a war with Mexico, at this time, would be a prelude to a dissolution of this Union, and to a civil, foreign, and servile war of races for mutual extermination, I have not lost a moment to raise my voice against it, which I have done, as you will see, under continual calls to order, interruptions from all quarters of the House, peremptory orders from the speaker to take my seat, interdictions to read papers, because they were too pointed to the support of my argument, and solemn taking of yeas and nays upon the question, whether I should be permitted to proceed. Do not believe, my worthy friend, that all this has proceeded from any disorder on my part. The war-hoop from the presidential palace, has sounded too loud and too long for the still small voice of peace to be heard in the Halls of the Capitol. Peace herself must raise her voice to the tone of thunder, or she will be answered with the Bowie knife, the bowstring, or the mute.

But all the paths of Wisdom are Peace. I pray for her, in her own spirit; and I take this occasion to express the hope that you will republish in the National Enquirer, the admirable letter of William Ellery Channing, of the 14th of December, to the abolitionists. If the spirit of the gospel of peace which animated the martyr Stephen, breathed in the soul of Channing, has called us to lament that I have hesitated to unite with him in that sentiment—it is the only one in that letter to which I object, and it must be with the confession, that he has the warrant of the purest Christianity on his side. So far as his letter goes in exhortation to the abolitionists, to follow for peace only the paths of peace, I hope they will permit me to add my voice to his, and adopt every word of his letter as mine. To the Society of which you are a member, his doctrine is already an article of faith.

I am your friend,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

More of Canadian Affairs.

Washington, Jan. 8.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The President sent to the House a Message giving an account of the attack by the British upon the American steamboat *Caroline*, and explaining the attack made by the British as heretofore published. The message speaks of the attack as aggravated, and as one creating great excitement; and therefore

asks for an appropriation to pay for the services of the troops which he has ordered upon the frontiers for the purpose of preserving neutrality. The Message also says that the particulars of the attack have been communicated to the British Minister with suitable demands for redress. The documents accompanying it are letters from the Secretary of War to the Governors of N. York and Vermont, calling upon them to raise troops for the purpose of suppressing hostilities, and to call them out from as great a distance as possible from the frontiers in order that the troops thus called out may be as little excited as possible.

Among the documents also received was a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox, the British Minister. The letter gives the particulars of the attack upon the *Caroline*, and says the American Government will expect redress from the hands of the British Government. The letter also appeals to the British Minister to sustain the Government in its efforts to preserve the strictest neutrality.

After the message had been read, Mr. THOMPSON of S. C. addressed the House briefly, and moved a reference of that part of the message calling for an appropriation to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the remaining part to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He condemned in strong terms the letter from Mr. Forsyth to the British Minister, and said that it was tame, undignified, and lacked the proper spirit. If the attack upon the *Caroline*, said Mr. T. is as it is represented to be, the act was cruel, murderous, unjust, and called for the severest immediate retribution on the part of the Government. No man could dread a collision with England more than himself, but yet he preferred National justice to peace, were matters to come to the worst.

Mr. FILLMORE, of New York here explained the attack of the British upon the *Caroline*, and said that it was a detached immediate redress.

Mr. BRADSHAW defended the position taken by the General Government in the affairs of Canada, and said the United States had done all it had power to do to preserve neutrality. He saw no reason for complaining of the course of the Administration.

Mr. RHETT, of S. C. made some remarks, condemning in strong terms the N. York excitement. He apologized for the conduct of the British soldiers, and said if the *Caroline* did belong to the enemies of Great Britain, as a British Colonel had affirmed, the attack upon the *Caroline* was not to be complained of, and was no more than any other power would have done. This too, said Mr. R. notwithstanding the attack was made at midnight upon American citizens, and upon American ground. The remarks of Mr. Rhett excited nothing but dissatisfaction on the part of perhaps every other member.

Mr. MENEFEE, of Ky. followed Mr. Rhett. He was for preserving the pacific relations between the two countries, and regretted that any man should think there was the least danger of an interruption of the good feeling existing between the people of the two countries. He looked upon the Administration, he said, as the author of all the difficulties, and believed that as much had been done to preserve the neutrality between Mexico and the U. States, the country would not have been called upon to put down a violation of treaty between Canada and the U. States. The conduct of the United States in regard to Mexico, he said, was infamous, discreditable and cowardly in the extreme, and placed the General Government in the attitude of the strong oppressing the weak.

Mr. THOMPSON, of S. C. again took the floor, and said no man would regret and could regret more than he a war with Great Britain. But he held national honor of more importance than peace. If the soldiers of Great Britain had attacked American citizens, upon American soil; if American citizens had been murdered, and the Government of Great Britain would not give full and ample redress for such an attack and such murder, he was for having justice and satisfaction whatever might be the consequences.

Mr. WISE followed and deprecated discussion. We hear now of nothing but war and rumors of war; war upon Abolition, war with England, and war with Mexico. There are said Mr. Wise, four persons in the United States who have the power to make war with the British—the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Governor of New York, and the Major General sent to command the troops of New York in preserving neutrality. The question therefore assumed an important aspect, and became a matter of great importance. In regard to the Canadian controversy, he had not made up his mind, and therefore should give no opinion as to its merits. Mr. Wise concluded by moving the previous question. The motion was seconded, 80 to 77.

The main question was then put,—which was the adoption of two motions, one to refer to the committee of Foreign Relations all the papers before the House on the subject of the Canadian difficulties, and that part calling for appropriations to the committee of Ways and Means. Three messages were then received from the President of the U. States, and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. These three messages were in answer to the three resolutions adopted by the House on Friday in relation to the attack on the Mexican brig *Guere* by the U. S. ship *Natchez*. The second, in answer to Mr. ADAMS' resolution, and the third in answer to the resolution of Mr. FILLMORE, on the affairs of Canada. In answer to this resolution it was said that the message of the President of the United States and its accompanying documents, read this morning, contained all the information in the possession of the President or the Departments.

**Annexation of Texas.**

In Senate, January 4, Mr. Senator Preston made his move respecting annexing Texas to the Union. It runs thus:

Whereas the just and true boundary of the U. S. under the treaty of Louisiana extended in the South West to the Rio Grand del Norte, which river continued to be the true boundary line until the territory west of the Sabine was surrendered to Spain by the treaty of 1819,—and whereas such surrender of a portion of the territory of the U. States is of evil precedent and of questionable constitutionality,—and whereas many weighty considerations of policy make it expedient to establish the same true boundary, and to annex to the U. States the territory occupied by the State of Texas with the consent of said State.

**Resolved**, That with the consent of the State previously had, and whenever it can be effected consistently with the public faith and treaty stipulations of the U. States, it is desirable and expedient to annex the said Territory to the United States.

The matter lies for consideration.

Mr. NORVELL's Resolutions.

**Resolved**, That the government of the United States is a national government only for the general purposes specified in the federal constitution.

That the states of this Union, in all their reserved rights and powers, are separate, independent, and sovereign political communities.

That any interference by one or more states, or by the people of one or more states, with the domestic institutions of any other state of this Union, or with any of its reserved rights and powers over those institutions, is a palpable and dangerous infringement of the spirit of the constitution of the United States, tending directly to disturb the peace and tranquility of the Union, and to sever the bonds which connect us together as one people.

That the Senate of the United States, composed of the representatives of the states, in their sovereign capacities, and bound to protect the reserved rights and powers left to them in the compact of Union, would regard any attempt, on the part of the federal government, under the pretext of regulating commerce among the several states, or the citizens of any of the states, allowed by them in any kind of property, recognized as such, by their laws, as unconstitutional in spirit and in letter. Therefore,

**Resolved**, That the Senate of the United States will neither receive, nor entertain, any petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying Congress to prohibit any such trade.

**Resolved**, That, as it would be a breach of the public faith of the nation, to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, without the consent of the people of the district, the Senate will neither receive, nor entertain, any petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying for the adoption of such measures, unless it proceed from the people of the district of Columbia.

[Correspondence of the Atlas.]

"The Right of Petition."—J. Q. Adams.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1837.

Your readers are aware that when J. Q. Adams was called upon to vote upon the gag resolution by Pat-

ton of Virginia, he rose in his seat and said, "I consider this resolution a violation of the constitution of the United States, of the right of the citizen of the United States, of my constituents to petition, and of my own rights as a member of this house to freedom of speech." Of course this answer was not entered on the journal of the proceedings of the day, but Mr. Adams, by his motion to amend the journal the day following, has made it a part of the public record of that motion, in having his answer entered at length upon the records of the house. Having thus accomplished his object, as he took his seat he said to Patton, who sits beside him, "Well, Mr. Patton, I have done your resolution to everlasting fame!"

From Washington City.

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# POETRY.

[For the Philanthropist.]

## The Dying Boy.

Oh brother! my mouth is parch'd with thirst,  
And I know that I shall die;  
Give me but water, cool water, first,  
And I care not if death be nigh.

Brother! don't brother! 'tis all I ask;  
I cannot harm me now;  
For the mist of death obscures my sight,  
His hand is on my brow.

When'er I close my eyes, I dream  
Of our pleasant cottage home—  
Of the bubbling, sparkling, mountain stream,  
On whose banks I lov'd to roam.

And I need to my mother's knee,  
And feel her tender kiss;  
Oh tell me, brother, if heaven can be,  
A happier place than this.

Brother! my limbs are very cold,  
And my heart beats quick and weak;  
Come, brother, your arms around me fold,  
And let me kiss your cheek.

With a tearless eye and throbbing breast  
That brother clasp'd the child,  
And close to his anguish'd bosom press'd;  
As the sufferer faintly smil'd.

And rais'd his arm for a last embrace,  
And moved his lip to kiss;  
But the spirit had flown to its resting place,  
In a world of endless bliss.

Thou wast taken in mercy, thou gentle boy,  
From a world of grief and woe,  
Where virtue is mingled with base alloy,  
And tears of anguish flow.

Our Heavenly Father saw thee left,  
As a lamb in the desert wild;  
Of a mother's tender care bereft—  
A lonely hapless child.

He fold thee gently to his breast,  
And took thee from all below,  
To where "fields in living green" are dress'd,  
And "living waters flow."

M. L. B.

From the New-York Mirror.

The following exquisite poem is from the pen of Mr. O. W. Holmes, whose tributes to the masses, have, from time to time, for several years, enriched the columns of the Boston papers. There is an essence of pathos in some of his verses, which cannot be excelled by any writer of the day, and his benevolent philosophy is also as a taste for superior, that sickening sensibility that has predominated since the Della Cruscan era. The pathos of the fourth stanza, and the philosophy of the last, deserve the meed of immortality for their author.

## Lines on an Old Gentleman.

I saw him once before,  
As he passed by the door—  
And again,  
The pavement stones resound  
As he loiters of the ground  
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,  
Ere the pruning knife of Time  
Cut him down,  
Not a better man was found  
By the crier on his round  
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,  
And looks at all he meets,  
So forlorn,  
And he shakes his feeble head,  
That it aches as if he said,  
"They are gone!"

"The money marbles rest  
On the lips that he has pressed  
In their bloom;  
And the names he loved to hear  
Have been carved for many a year  
On his tomb!"

My grandmothers has said—  
Poor old lady, she is dead—  
Long ago—  
That he had a Roman nose,  
And his cheek was like a rose  
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,  
And it rests upon his chin  
Like a staff;  
And a crook is in his back,  
And a melancholy crack  
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin  
For me to sit and grin  
At him here;  
But the old three-cornered hat,  
And the breeches—and all that,  
Are so queer!

And if I should live to be  
The last leaf on the tree  
In the Spring!  
Let them smile, as I do now,  
At the old forsaken bough,  
Where I cling.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Sphere of Woman.

An extract from some remarks on the duties of females in relation to the Anti-Slavery enterprise, read before the Cadiz A. S. Society.

But we have a personal interest in the decision of this question, we think we can see the leaven beginning already to work in our own case. It seems to be the popular opinion, with slaveholders, and their coadjutors, that woman is a mere appendage of man, a being subject to his will, he to appoint her sphere of action, and she have no duties to perform, but what he in his sovereignty pleases to assign her. Her capricious lord therefore has her, Proteus like, often changing to suit his caprice or interest. She is sometimes in her sphere, marshalling troops or at least procuring the means to do so; as in the case recently, of ladies raising a company of men, to assist the Texans, which company had their standard emblazoned with the ladies' insignia—and again she is in her sphere commiserating the suffering Greeks and Poles who are groaning under the despotic yoke of the Russian Czar and the massed man's barbarous oppressions. Again she is in her sphere sympathizing for the poor enslaved drunkard and his suffering family, and petitioning the Legislature, to use their legislative influence, for the promotion of temperance.

Again she is distressed for the poor, ignorant heathen of knowledge, she may appear herself, in the missionary field, or assist some other person, with the means so to do; her Christian love and benevolence would be lauded to the skies, and a seat secured for her in heaven; and she would be in her sphere if she would dispose of some of her human estate, and devote the product to this Christian philanthropic enterprise!—There she may flutter about her lord, in the orbit that he has circumscribed, as long as she repeats his echo. But if she says a word about the oppression, of a portion of our own inhabitants, and their degraded, igno-

rant situation, she is remanded back to her proper sphere, which he in his wisdom on that point has circumscribed, to the kitchen and parlor, for thus abusing his indulgence. Now seeing that woman's sphere is so very indefinite, and if we are permitted to suggest an idea on this perplexing subject, we would advise a convention of all that would be lords of the creation, or by delegation, to assemble, to define the duties of this inferior creature, who is thrown on their care; if we were instructed in our duty definitely, we could then essay the performance. To enforce more particularly the necessity of such an assemblage, and in order to show how it perplexes woman, to know when she is in her proper sphere, it is so very factitious. We will give another specimen. Sometimes woman is in her proper sphere of action, when sent out to labor in the field under the blood-stained lash, to earn her master's bread by the sweat of her face; sometimes she is in her sphere, as a domestic drudge, not transferable property; sometimes she is in her sphere, a mere toy, a painted butterfly; sometimes she is in her sphere, clothed with legal authority, as is the case at present in England, where a young girl is seated on the throne, clothed with all the authority of a monarch of Great Britain. And a woman of forty years of age, would be considered out of her sphere, were she found giving her views on politics, or investigating the rectitude of a law, which she was to transgress, she would be hanged by the neck, until she was dead dead, or incarcerated in a prison for life.

THE WESTERN ACADEMICIAN AND JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE, FOR JANUARY. Contents.—Reports of College of Teachers, as follows:

"On the Expediency of introducing selections from the Bible, instead of the Bible itself, into our Schools." By A. P. Aydelott, D. D.

"On the Importance and practicability of creating departments in our State Governments, having the subject of public instruction under their immediate supervision." By Alexander Campbell.

"On Constitutional Law." By E. D. Mansfield.

"On the best means of early mental Culture." By O. L. Leonard.

"On the Importance of Civil Engineering, as a branch of collegiate education." By O. M. Mitchell.

"On Linear Drawing." By F. Eckstein.

"On Vocal Music as a branch of common school Education." By T. B. Mason and C. Beecher.

### Qualifications of Teachers.

At a meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science in Liverpool, a paper was read on the state of education in some parts of the Kingdom. Mr. Ashworth, speaking of the schools in Manchester, said:

Of the qualifications of various instructors of the rising generation in its neighborhood many ludicrous anecdotes were given which excited considerable laughter. One of the schoolmistresses being asked how she taught her pupils, said—"In the gradually old-fashioned road."—"One of the schoolmasters told the inquirer, 'that his father was such a learned man, and that he was instructed by the person until he could instruct him no more.' In reply to an observation, that as the father was such a well-educated man, that he, the son, had, no doubt, received a good education, to which it was replied, 'Yes, he had learned eight parts of speech besides English.' Another was asked what he taught, to which he replied, 'Accidents and Grammar.' In seeking the information set forth in the paper read, a great deal of difficulty was experienced in consequence of the parties to whom questions were put not understanding them, though put in the plainest language possible. That many persons took from ability to do so properly, and that the reasons given by many were quite as ludicrous as any of the foregoing answers. One said he had commenced keeping school because he had broke his thigh; another, because he could not support himself by weaving; a fourth, because her husband had left her with four children; a fifth because she was old and very weak and could not get her living any other way; a sixth, to prevent herself from becoming a prostitute; and several other equally wise and cogent reasons for becoming instructors of the rising generation. The gentleman concluded by observing, that with such facts before us, could we allow ourselves to look on with apathy, and expect improvement in the rising generation with such instructors?

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

### Prince Abdullah-Idahamman.

Some of our readers may recollect that about nine years ago, the African Prince whose name stands at the head of these remarks, visited Philadelphia prior to his embarkation for Liberia, at which place he died not long after his arrival. This individual had lived in some of the Southern or South-western States, as a slave for forty years; and was enabled to identify his property by accidentally meeting in the market at Natchez, with a respectable physician whom he recollected to have seen in his father's house in Africa, while a surgeon attached to a vessel of war on the American coast.

During his stay in Philadelphia, a gentleman of our acquaintance who happened to see the Prince, asked him to write for him the Lord's Prayer, in the Arabic language. This he undertook to do in the presence of the gentleman, who made a memorandum at the foot of the manuscript at the time, which was the 29th December, 1828. Until recently, this paper was not submitted to the inspection of any person acquainted with the Arabic language, and consequently no certainty existed of its being what it was represented to be. A translation has now been obtained, from which it appears that the prayer is not the Lord's prayer. The original manuscript of the Prince was this day shown to us with the translation, and the remarks of the translator, a gentleman of great respectability, who resided some time in Africa. The following is a copy of the latter document.

### TRANSLATION.

In the name of God the merciful and the clement. Praise be to God, the Lord of the Worlds, the merciful and the clement, the King of the day of Judgment. Thee do we adore, on Thee do we call for assistance. Lead us into the right way, the way of those to whom thou hast been gracious; of those toward whom thou hast not been angry, and who have not erred.

From the surat (chapter) revealed at Mecca.—May God bless MOHAMMED and his family in it, and give them health and abundant blessings.—Thus said the Scheikh to Mecca.

### Remarks by the Translator.

The foregoing is a translation of the Arabic paper of ABD-ER-RAHMAN, (ABDULL RAHMAN), which is represented to be the Lord's prayer. It is the Mohammedan prayer, corresponding to the Christian, and is called the *Fatihal or Introduction*, being the first *Sutra*, or chapter of the Koran.

The Fatihal ends with the words "who have not erred." The additional paragraph was from the Prince himself.

Judging from the capacity of other Mohammedans, I imagine it would have been difficult for the Prince to have made a version of our prayer, and he therefore wrote his own. It is correctly written, in Mohammedan characters.

W. B. H.

Library Room of the American Philosophical Society, Sept. 21, 1837.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.—There is one private library in this country, exclusively American, which we would give a splendid Illinois farm to possess. It consists, we are told, of upwards of seventy large quarto volumes, and all by the same author. That author came into public life before he was of lawful age, and has been in public life, with few intermissions, ever since. He has travelled in many countries, and speaks many languages, he has held high stations abroad, and the most exalted at home. He has formed acquaintance with the most illustrious scholars and statesmen of Europe, for the last half century—and with all the affairs and men of his own country, in his knowledge he is most familiar. From the moment of his first entrance into public life, until the present time, he has kept a written record of the events of each day of his life; and the whole of his "life and times," now extends, as above mentioned, to more than seventy hugg quarto volumes. Need we name the author? None can mistake the man. The able, the fearless, the learned, the eloquent, the dauntless, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. No other American would have performed such a labor—no one else could have done it as he has done. What a rich inheritance will that work be for the future historian, the politician, the antiquary! We should like much to look into it, even now. What a mass of manuscript for a single hand, and what a variety of matter! Politics—literature and diplomacy—traveling diaries and cabinet colloquies—lectures upon rhetoric and treatises upon weights and measures—ballads, lyrics, and anti-masonry! And alas! how many poor fellows, dead and living, would find themselves metaphorically *flayed*, could they but run over some of the pages of the seventy volumes!—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Toledo Blade.

### Wisconsin—Its Capital—Its Scenery—And Its Resources.

No other portion of the United States or Territories possesses the power of awakening in the bosom of an intelligent traveller, so lively and abiding an interest, as that created by a tour through the middle and Southern divisions of Wisconsin. As a country distinguished for the purity of its atmosphere, the amenity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, the abundance of its agricultural and mineral resources, and the facility with which every portion of its boundaries may be traversed by internal improvements, this territory must forever stand alone and unrivalled. While the beauty of the scenery, the sublime grandeur of its forests, the proud sweep of its prairies, the pellucid clearness of its lakes and rivers, as well as the melancholy interest of its countless monuments of early human existence, awaken emotions to which the traveller in other lands must forever remain a stranger.

Business having called us, during the past autumn, to the interior of this delightful region, ample opportunity was afforded by the mode in which we travelled to become familiar with the general features of the country, and to note its peculiarities. Passing from Rock River on the east, along with no other companion but our horse, and no other guide but our compass, our route lay through an open prairie country, to the lower waters of the Koshkaskaw. Several hours ride, through a country entirely uninhabited, and beautifully interspersed with streams, Lakes, Prairies, and timbered lands, brought us, near the close of the most delightful day we have ever witnessed, at the foot of the First Lake, the lower member of the series of Four Lakes, upon which the capital of the territory is situated.

Long before we reached these lakes the indications that we were traversing the early haunts of a *præhistoric* race were everywhere to be seen, and striking. While the increased number and height of the mounds, embankments and fortifications, as we approached still nearer to their objects, and the unusual depth and frequency of the trails constantly falling into and blending themselves with the one we were on, admonished us that we were upon the confines of the ancient encampments of one of the most numerous and interesting tribes of the west. And such soon proved to be the fact; for a few moments more brought us to the borders of the Lake before alluded to, where several trails united upon one of the most striking and beautiful picturesque spots the eye ever beheld.—Where these trails came together, traversing like dark lines upon a beautiful landscape, the vast prairie over which they passed, the table land of the surrounding country projected many rods into the lake. Upon this spot had evidently been one of the favorite and most numerous villages of the Winnebagoes. A long line of mounds rose still above the elevated plain we were on, and gave to the whole scene an air of melancholy grandeur and moral sublimity.—From the top of the most elevated mound of the group we surveyed the limpid sheet below, with its picturesque banks, its swelling table lands beyond, and the graceful stream stretching to the north and to the south, which united the whole chain of lakes like a band of brothers in one common family.—Numerous water fowls were sailing gracefully upon its surface, and myriads of fish were sporting in its bosom; while the brilliant reflection of a clear October sun, upon the pebbled shore, and numberless muscle shells at the bottom of the lake, was such, as almost to dazzle us with its splendor.

Continuing our course for several hours, up this chain of lakes, and encountering in every direction the same striking monuments of a bye-gone race of men, and the same leading features of landscape, we at length arrived at the spot selected for the future capital of the territory, just as the sun was losing itself behind the blue mounds, in the distant west.

Madison, the future seat of government of the territory, is no less striking and beautiful in its scenery, than the spot we have just described. It is situated upon a narrow strip of land, which divides the Third from the Fourth Lake—the most northerly and largest of the series. At this point the two lakes are scarcely a mile apart, and the land rises gracefully from either shore until it attains the summit of the dividing ridge, nearly one hundred feet above the level of the lakes. From this peculiar spot the waters of the lakes seem almost to surround you, and give the place the air of an island. Upon the summit of this elevated ground, about midway between the two lakes, and overlooking them both, is laid the future capital of Wisconsin. The building, which will be a magnificent edifice when completed, stands in the centre of an ample square, and cannot but present an imposing spectacle to the beholder. This edifice, which was commenced during the early part of the past summer—is being built of solid stone, of which the finest quality for this purpose is obtained in great abundance from the precipitous ledges of rock of which some portions of the shores of the lakes are composed. The entire length of the foundation is one hundred and four feet, and its breadth fifty-four. It is to be surmounted by a large and beautiful dome, richly plated and gilt. Altogether, the capital of Wisconsin, will present, when completed, and when the shores of those beautiful sheets of water surround it, become lined with the abodes of refinement and wealth, one of the most strikingly picturesque and imposing spectacles to be found in the western world.

Having spent several days in exploring the country about the Four Lakes, sailing upon their waters, or transacting the business which led us to their shores, we at length left them with regret, and started on our homeward journey, pursuing a different and more westerly route than that traversed on our outward trip. Taking a direction which would lead us to the head waters of the Pekotakaw and Sugar rivers, a single day's journey brought us in the midst of the most interesting portion of the mineral region of the west. We had before seen

so much of the rich resources and agricultural advantages of Wisconsin, that the introduction of any new source of wealth so vast and illimitable as that presented by the abundance and richness of these mines, could add but little to the exalted opinion we had already formed of the country. It seemed to us that the country required not this last bountiful profusion of nature's gifts, to render it the most desirable portion of the western continent. And so it seems, after ample reflection has given a more sober direction to our thoughts.—What speak us as the most singular fact with which we became familiar, was, that a country so rich and varied in its resources, so beautiful and inviting in its scenery, and so salubrious in its climate, should remain still unsold, at the expiration of nearly three years from the period it was first brought into market by the general government.—But few entries have yet been made in the region we have been describing, and no where on earth can better selections be made, or stronger inducements held out to the settler. Nor is there any other portion of the western country so strikingly adapted to the wants and circumstances of its early settlers.

With millions of the most fertile lands on earth, already cleared for the plough; with an abundance of timber for all reasonable purposes for centuries to come; and with the whole surface of the country a national highway, for leagues in every direction, the settler has not to waste the best portion of his existence in struggling with those hardships which the absence of the advantages here described, too often impose upon his labors in less favored portions of the western country.

From the United States Gazette.

### A Classical Scholar.

The address delivered at the Adelphi in this city, on Friday last, by Dr. J. Mc Cune Smith of New-York, is spoken of by those who listened to it, as a highly creditable production. The orator, as our readers are perhaps aware, is a young man of color, who acquired a thorough classical education at the University of Glasgow, Scotland; and besides his scholastic attainments, which are said to be of a high order, is spoken of as possessing an excellent address, a good voice, pleasing manners, and good delivery. The following is a passage from his discourse, which was on "the importance of classical and mathematical studies."

"The most brilliant era in the British Parliament, was that in which it contained the largest number of finished scholars. Pitt, Fox, and Sheridan, and that galaxy of genius were all of them distinguished as learned in the ancient languages, and that man who stands alone, and far above all the rest, even in so distinguished an era. Edmund Burke, made the classics his study to the latest period of his life. Later still—Lord Brougham, even amid those tremendous feats of intellectual labor, which have gained for him the title of a man of iron, found leisure and necessity to cultivate the classics. And I have been told by my friend Sir Daniel Sandford, that when Lord B. was preparing that splendid oration to his speech in defense of the Queen, he locked himself up in his closet for a fortnight, constantly studying over and over again, the most powerful of the orations of Demosthenes,—that concerning the crown.

And in our own republic, yet young in years but brilliant in fame, the men whose names stand most prominent, and whose writings will last, are those who have been deeply imbued in the literature of the ancients. Our Jonathan Edwards, Franklin, Livingstons, Jeffersons, Adams and Everetts, are all of them most accomplished scholars. And the man who is now the cynosure of every eye, upon whom more than once has hung the fate of his country and the defense of his constitution, in his place in the Senate, when aggression after aggression, had roused within him the lion of New-England, and the moment when the last night-mare of the measure of executive encroachment, that man arose in his place, and struggling with emotion, and unable to find in our language words to express his burning thoughts, burst out in the language of his Roman prototype.

Sit denique in scriptum in omnis ejusque frontem quid de republica sentiat.

Let it be written on each man's forehead, what his opinion is regarding the republic.

Daniel Webster is a classical scholar.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.—John C. Calhoun is tall, bony, and stooped to such a degree as causes his badly shaven head to be thrown forward, thus giving additional heaviness to his overhanging brows, which when agitated are easily merged into a scowl. And such an eye, so bright and piercing as restless plays under the brow! It is large and black like Webster's but glowing with a fire only imparted to the children of the "sunny South." His features are irregular, and marked around with deep lines which give them—especially his mouth—when it is in a state of repose, a severe, austere expression. His countenance at such a time is indicative of any thing but happiness. He seldom smiles when in public, but when he does there is the same magical change of the whole countenance, which I have frequently observed in other men of harsh visages. Nothing can be sweeter than his expression then. It has struck many persons here to see him as cheerful and even mirthful as he is at times on the senate floor, this session: whether it is owing to his strange and extraordinary connection with the rumored position he is about to take, I will not say but these extraordinary feats of gaiety puzzle every one that witnesses them. When speaking, he preserves throughout a very still attitude, his only gesticulation an occasional extension of his right arm, very different from the generosity of Southern orators. He looks down while speaking very much as a school boy being rebuked; save that his eye is glaring. He begins his sentence in a high key, increasing in pitch till near its close, when his voice abruptly sinks, and the last words of the sentence are smothered and unheard in their distinct volubility. This intonation is peculiar to Calhoun. I can compare one of his rapid sentence to nothing but a loud clap of thunder, exploding at first in sharp, rattling tones, and then dying away in indistinct rumblings. For this reason you lose a great deal of what he says, and that the best part, for the close of his expressions are generally the most energetic.

When he is much agitated, (and he is always more or less so,) his face becomes deadly pale, his eye more lift up, his mouth more expressive, and his voice shriller. No one who heard him five years since, when a civil war was nearly blown into life, can forget his manner in the Senate, when he vented those short invective sentences against the President, in deep, smothered, half choked tones, so awfully different from his natural voice. Calhoun's great fault is—he speaks too frequently. He will always have the last word with him to differ is almost to offend, he is constantly sparring with some one, no matter who, and frequently he surprises his friends by stopping to answer every puny whisper that presumes to throw a straw at him. An amusing instance of his fiery impetuosity occurred in the Senate the other day. The president, who, though he may be a statesman, is a very inefficient person to preside over that body, and whose inexperience in the duties of the chair exposes him to frequent and unfortunate mistakes, was embarrassed when the instalment bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. He rose and in an awkward manner announced to the Senate, that it was moved and—seconded that—bill!—here he struck. Calhoun, so familiar with the forms of the Senate, here cried out—"be engrossed and read a third time!" in such a sharp, impatient tone, as he made the Colonel start, and the Senator smile.

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A fertile Farm of 32 acres, situated upon a M'Adam road, 4 miles from town, with 15 acres in cultivation, a small orchard, several springs, a frame barn, and a log house with two rooms.

A good Farm of 100 acres, situated 5 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 70 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 400 grafted apple trees, also a small orchard of choice pear trees, a frame house with five rooms, a commodious frame barn, a cow-stable, a house covering a cider mill and press, and many springs. This farm can be sold in several tracts.

A Farm of 50 acres, situated 10 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 30 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 3 rooms and a cellar, an orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, and many springs. The land is a fair quality and lies generally well for tillage.

Five acres of land 5 miles from town, near a M'Adam road, having a house with two rooms and a porch, a large new frame barn, a good cider house, with a mill and press, a wagon house, a corn crib, grain, smoke and carriage houses, hog pens, a new milk house with three rooms, an excellent frame house with seven rooms, a cellar and a porch; also, a first rate culinary garden, and many springs. The land is very rich and well situated for cultivation.

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